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EXAMINER	
SHELEHEDA, JAMES R	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2623	

DATE MAILED: 05/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/480,011	JERDING ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	James Sheleheda	2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *23 February 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *13-35* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *13-35* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 20, 21, 23-26, 28-30 and 32-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matthews, III (Matthews) (5,874,985) (of record) in view of Hendricks et al. (Hendricks) (5,600,573).

As to claims 20 and 28, while Matthews discloses a system for providing customizable messages over a television system to a communications terminal for presentation to a user (Fig. 1; column 1, lines 9-12), comprising:

a multimedia messaging server (Fig. 1; service and application server 202a) that receives (based on decisions of an operator; column 2, lines 67-65, column 3, lines 1-5 and column 7, lines 35-39) at least one message configuration (column 6, lines 14-21) and associates message content (column 6, lines 21-25 and column 7, lines 35-39) for presentation to a user according to the at least one message configuration (column 6, lines 48-53) and generates a request according to the at least one message configuration (column 6, lines 30-37), the request including the message content and a message configuration expression (column 6, lines 12-18) for delivery over a television

system to the communications terminal associated with the user (column 6, lines 30-37), wherein the multimedia messaging server is located in a headend (see Fig. 1); and

a multimedia messaging client (Fig. 1; controller 20) that receives the request (column 6, lines 44-47) and associates the message content and the message configuration for presentation of the message content according to the message configuration (column 6, lines 44-53), the multimedia messaging server being capable of managing the delivery of the request over the television system to the communications terminal (managing message content and delivery; column 7, lines 35-39 and column 5, lines 44-48), he fails to specifically disclose at least one applications server that generates at least one message configuration, each application server being capable of providing interactive services to a communications terminal to communicate over the television system, wherein the at least one application server and the multimedia messaging server are located in the headend, the multimedia messaging server being capable of managing the delivery of the request over the television system to the communications terminal, thereby conserving system bandwidth.

In an analogous art, Hendricks discloses a digital television distribution system (Fig. 1; column 3, lines 15-43) including a headend (Fig. 2, operations center, 202) which utilizes an application server (Fig. 2; computer assisted packaging, 316) capable of providing interactive services to a communications terminal to communicate over the television system (Fig. 6; column 15, line 47-column 16, line 3) which will generate message configurations (templates; column 18, lines 1-18) stored in a database (336; column 15, lines 53-56 and column 18, lines 1-18) which are transmitted to a multimedia

messaging server (output equipment, 320; column 20, lines 25-49) which manages the delivery of the messages (column 8, lines 40-54 and column 20, lines 25-49), thereby conserving system bandwidth (by compressing all of the content before transmission; column 8, lines 40-54) for the typical benefit of allowing the creation and customization of new configurations as desired (column 17, lines 1-5, 19-27 and column 18, lines 1-38).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Matthew's system to include at least one applications server that generates at least one message configuration, each application server being capable of providing interactive services to a communications terminal to communicate over the television system, wherein the at least one application server and the multimedia messaging server are located in the headend, the multimedia messaging server being capable of managing the delivery of the request over the television system to the communications terminal, thereby conserving system bandwidth, as taught by Hendricks, for the typical benefit of providing a means for the system to update and customize configuration information, as desired.

As to claim 21, Matthews and Hendricks disclose wherein the message configuration expression comprises a location reference (identifying the message format in memory the set top is to retrieve; see Matthews at column 5, lines 60-67 and column 6, lines 44-47) that is utilized by the multimedia messaging client in retrieving the

message configuration for use in presenting the message content by the communications terminal (see Matthews at column 6, lines 44-46).

As to claim 23, Matthews and Hendricks disclose a database of message configurations (see Hendricks at column 15, lines 53-56 and column 18, lines 1-18), the database accessible by the multimedia messaging server (see Hendricks at Fig. 2).

As to claim 24, Matthews and Hendricks disclose wherein the multimedia messaging client (see Matthews at Fig. 2; controller 20) includes a client application (graphics subsystem, 72) and a configuration manager (CPU, 66), wherein the configuration manager provides the client application (see Matthews at column 6, lines 44-46 and column 4, lines 48-52) with the message configuration associated with the message content (see Matthews at column 5, lines 60-67 and column 6, lines 1-5).

As to claim 25, while Matthews discloses a system for delivery of multimedia messages, comprising:

a multimedia messaging server (service and application servers, 202a) which generates a request (column 7, lines 35-39) that comprises message content (the message of text, audio or video; column 6, lines 14-25 and column 7, lines 35-39) and a message configuration expression (message format; column 6, lines 14-18) for delivery over a television system to a communications terminal associated with a user (Fig. 1; column 6, lines 12-14), wherein the multimedia messaging servers is located in a

headend (see Fig. 1), the multimedia messaging server being capable of managing the delivery of the request over the television system to the communications terminal (managing message content and delivery; column 7, lines 35-39 and column 5, lines 44-48), he fails to specifically disclose at least one applications server that generates message content and a database of predefined message configurations, each application server being capable of providing interactive services to a communications terminal to communicate over the television system, wherein the at least one application server and the multimedia messaging server are located in the headend, the multimedia messaging server being capable of managing the delivery of the request over the television system to the communications terminal, thereby conserving system bandwidth.

In an analogous art, Hendricks discloses a digital television distribution system (Fig. 1; column 3, lines 15-43) including a headend (Fig. 2, operations center, 202) which utilizes an application server (Fig. 2; computer assisted packaging, 316) capable of providing interactive services to a communications terminal to communicate over the television system (Fig. 6; column 15, line 47-column 16, line 3) which will generate message configurations (templates; column 18, lines 1-18) stored in a database (336; column 15, lines 53-56 and column 18, lines 1-18) and message content (column 18, lines 1-38) which are transmitted to a multimedia messaging server (output equipment, 320; column 20, lines 25-49) which manages the delivery of the messages (column 8, lines 40-54 and column 20, lines 25-49), thereby conserving system bandwidth (by compressing all of the content before transmission; column 8, lines 40-54) for the typical

benefit of allowing the creation and customization of new configurations as desired (column 17, lines 1-5, 19-27 and column 18, lines 1-38).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Matthew's system to include at least one applications server that generates message content and a database of predefined message configurations, each application server being capable of providing interactive services to a communications terminal to communicate over the television system, wherein the at least one application server and the multimedia messaging server are located in the headend, the multimedia messaging server being capable of managing the delivery of the request over the television system to the communications terminal, thereby conserving system bandwidth, as taught by Hendricks, for the typical benefit of providing a means for the system to update and customize configuration information, as desired.

As to claim 26, Matthews and Hendricks disclose wherein the message configuration expression comprises a location reference (identifying the message format in memory the set top is to retrieve; see Matthews at column 5, lines 60-67 and column 6, lines 44-47).

As to claim 29, Matthews and Hendricks disclose wherein the message activation requests comprise message content expressions (see Matthews at column 6, lines 48-53 and lines 21-25).

As to claim 30, Matthews and Hendricks disclose wherein the message content expression comprises the first message content (the message of text, audio or video; see Matthews at column 6, lines 14-25).

As to claim 32, Matthews and Hendricks disclose wherein the message activation request includes textual content as at least a portion of the message content expression (see Matthews at column 6, lines 14-25).

As to claims 33 and 34, Matthews and Hendricks disclose wherein the message activation request includes audio content as at least a portion of the message content expression (see Matthews at column 6, lines 14-25).

As to claim 35, Matthews and Hendricks disclose wherein the message activation request includes message content consists of ticker tape (see Matthews at Fig. 4B, column 5, lines 30-35).

3. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matthews and Hendricks, as applied to claim 28 above, and further in view of Tanaka (US 2003/0115600 A1).

As to claim 31, while Matthews and Hendricks disclose delivering the first message content, they fail to specifically disclose delivering the first content from a location reference.

In an analogous art, Tanaka discloses a television broadcast system (Fig. 1) wherein detailed information relating to a program or other data (paragraph 142, lines 1-8) is retrieved from a remote server based upon address information transmitted to the receiver (paragraph 9 and paragraph 10, lines 4-10), for the advantage of allowing the use of a receiver without an large storage means (paragraph 8 and paragraph 11).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Matthews' system to include delivering the first content from a location reference, as taught by Tanaka, for the advantage of allowing the use of a receiver without an large storage means in the current message transmission system.

4. Claims 13-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matthews in view of Hendricks and Tanaka.

As to claim 13, while Matthews discloses a method for receiving customizable multimedia messages over a television system at a communications terminal for presentation to a user (column 1, lines 9-12), comprising:

configuring at a multimedia messaging server (application servers, 202a controlling messaging in control node, 12; column 6, lines 12-25, column 5, lines 44-55 and column 7, lines 26-39) a plurality of different message requests (Figs. 4A and 4B; column 5, lines 10-22 and lines 36-43 and column 6, lines 48-53) with respective

message content expression (Figs. 4A and 4B; column 6, lines 48-53 and lines 21-25) and respective message configuration expressions (Figs. 4A and 4B; column 6, lines 48-53 and lines 14-21), the plurality of different message requests being associated with the message configuration (Figs. 4A and 4B; column 6, lines 48-53 and lines 14-21), the multimedia messaging server being capable of managing the delivery of the request over the television system to the communications terminal (managing message content and delivery; column 7, lines 35-39 and column 5, lines 44-48),

configuring a first type of expression to correspond to including in a message request a location reference to retrieve message information (identifying the corresponding message format in memory the set top is to retrieve; column 5, lines 60-67 and column 6, lines 14-18 and lines 44-47);

configuring a second type of expression to correspond to including in a message request message information (containing the message of text, audio or video; column 6, lines 14-25);

receiving at a communication terminal (column 6, lines 12-15) from a multimedia messaging server (application servers, 202a controlling messaging in control node, 12; column 6, lines 12-15 and column 7, lines 26-39) a first message request including a first message content expression (the message of text, audio or video; column 6, lines 14-25) and a first message configuration expression (message format indicator; column 6, lines 14-18);

responsive to receiving the first message request (column 6, lines 30-37), presenting a first message to a user (column 6, lines 48-53) according to the first

message content expression (column 6, lines 48-53 and lines 21-25) and the first message configuration expression (column 6, lines 48-53 and lines 14-21);

receiving at the communications terminal (column 6, lines 12-15) from the multimedia messaging server (application servers, 202a controlling messaging in control node, 12; column 6, lines 12-15 and column 7, lines 26-39) a second message request (Figs. 4A and 4B; column 5, lines 10-22 and lines 36-43) including a second message content expression (the message of text, audio or video; Figs. 4A and 4B; column 6, lines 14-25) and a second message configuration expression (message format indicator; Figs. 4A and 4B; column 6, lines 14-18 and lines 10-22); and

responsive to receiving the second message request (Figs. 4A and 4B; column 6, lines 30-37), presenting a second message to a user (Figs. 4A and 4B; column 5, lines 10-22 and lines 36-43 and column 6, lines 48-53) according to the second message content expression (Figs. 4A and 4B; column 6, lines 48-53 and lines 21-25) and the second message configuration expression (Figs. 4A and 4B; column 6, lines 48-53 and lines 14-21), wherein the second message request includes at least one type of expression different than the type of expressions in the first message request (indications of different format types to utilize; Figs. 4A and 4B; column 5, lines 10-35 and column 6, lines 14-21), he fails to specifically disclose creating at least one message configuration by at least one application server, each application server being capable of providing interactive services that enable the communications terminal to communicate over the television system, sending the at least one message configuration from the at least one application server to a multimedia messaging server,

receiving the at least one message configuration at the multimedia messaging server, the multimedia messaging server being capable of managing the delivery of the request over the television system to the communications terminal, thereby conserving system bandwidth and retrieving message information from a location remote from a communication terminal.

In an analogous art, Hendricks discloses a digital television distribution system (Fig. 1; column 3, lines 15-43) including a headend (Fig. 2, operations center, 202) which utilizes an application server (Fig. 2; computer assisted packaging, 316) capable of providing interactive services to a communications terminal to communicate over the television system (Fig. 6; column 15, line 47-column 16, line 3) which will generate message configurations (templates; column 18, lines 1-18) stored in a database (336; column 15, lines 53-56 and column 18, lines 1-18) and message content (column 18, lines 1-38) which are transmitted to a multimedia messaging server (output equipment, 320; column 20, lines 25-49) which manages the delivery of the messages (column 8, lines 40-54 and column 20, lines 25-49), thereby conserving system bandwidth (by compressing all of the content before transmission; column 8, lines 40-54) for the typical benefit of allowing the creation and customization of new configurations as desired (column 17, lines 1-5, 19-27 and column 18, lines 1-38).

Additionally, in an analogous art, Tanaka discloses a television broadcast system (Fig. 1) wherein detailed information relating to a program or other data (paragraph 142, lines 1-8) is retrieved from a remote server based upon address information transmitted to the receiver (paragraph 9 and paragraph 10, lines 4-10), for the advantage of

allowing the use of a receiver without an large storage means (paragraph 8 and paragraph 11).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Matthew's system to include at least one applications server that generates message content and a database of predefined message configurations, each application server being capable of providing interactive services to a communications terminal to communicate over the television system, wherein the at least one application server and the multimedia messaging server are located in the headend, the multimedia messaging server being capable of managing the delivery of the request over the television system to the communications terminal, thereby conserving system bandwidth, as taught by Hendricks, for the typical benefit of providing a means for the system to update and customize configuration information, as desired.

Additionally, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Matthews' system to include retrieving the message configuration from a remote location, as taught by Tanaka, for the advantage of allowing the use of a receiver without an large storage means in the current message transmission system.

As to claim 14, Matthews, Hendricks and Tanaka disclose retrieving the message configuration utilizing the first message configuration expression, wherein the first message configuration expression corresponds to the first type of expression

(identifying the message format in memory the set top is to retrieve; see Matthews at column 5, lines 60-67 and column 6, lines 44-47 and Tanaka at paragraph 9 and paragraph 10, lines 4-10).

As to claim 15, Matthews, Hendricks and Tanaka disclose wherein the step of presenting a first message includes presenting a message content according to the first message content expression (the message of text, audio or video; see Matthews at column 6, lines 14-25) and the first message configuration expression (message format indicator; see Matthews at column 6, lines 14-18), wherein the first message configuration expression corresponds to the second type of expression (message format indicator; see Matthews at column 6, lines 14-18).

As to claim 16, Matthews, Hendricks and Tanaka disclose wherein the second message configuration expression corresponds to the first type of expression (indicating the message format to be retrieved; see Matthews at column 6, lines 14-18 and Tanaka at paragraph 9 and paragraph 10, lines 4-10).

As to claim 17, Matthews, Hendricks and Tanaka disclose wherein the first message content expression (the message of text, audio or video; see Matthews at column 6, lines 14-25) corresponds to the first type of expression (remotely downloading content based upon address information; see Tanaka at paragraph 9 and paragraph 10, lines 4-10).

As to claim 18, Matthews, Hendricks and Tanaka disclose wherein the first message content expression corresponds to the second type of expression (the message of text, audio or video; see Matthews at column 6, lines 14-25).

As to claim 19, while Matthews, Hendricks and Tanaka disclose a content configuration expression in a message request, they fail to specifically disclose wherein an absence of a message configuration expression corresponds to a default message configuration.

The Examiner takes Official Notice that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of invention by applicant to utilize a default in the absence of a specific signal, whereby the system is to assume the default unless told otherwise, for the typical benefit of allowing the receiver to quickly process incoming messages by using the most common default setting in the absence of any other corresponding command.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Matthews, Hendricks and Tanaka's system to include wherein an absence of a message configuration expression corresponds to a default message configuration for the typical benefit of allowing the receiver to quickly process incoming messages by using the most common default setting in the absence of any other corresponding command.

5. Claims 22 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matthews and Hendricks as applied to claim 20 above, and further in view of Jennings (5,781,186) (of record).

As to claims 22 and 27, while Matthews and Hendricks disclose a message configuration expression for use in presenting the message content by the communication terminal, he fails to specifically disclose wherein the message configuration expression comprises the message configuration.

In an analogous art, Jennings discloses a multimedia messaging system (Fig. 1; column 1, lines 7-8) wherein the presentation of messages is determined by presentation components contained within the message itself (column 1, lines 63-67 and column 2, lines 1-4) for the advantage of enabling a message to specify exactly how it should be presented without the need for any additional programming or equipment (column 2, lines 25-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Matthews and Hendricks system to include wherein the message configuration expression comprises the message configuration, as taught by Jennings, for the advantage of enabling a message to specify exactly how it should be presented without the need for any additional programming or equipment to be incorporated into the existing messaging system.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 13, 20, 25 and 28, on pages 8-12 of applicant's response, have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

7. Applicant's arguments filed 02/23/06, in regards to the Official Notices, have been considered but are not persuasive.

a. In response applicant's traversal of *all* of the Official Notices in the previous action, it is noted that the MPEP clearly states that to adequately traverse a finding of Official Notice, an applicant must specifically point out the supposed errors in the examiner's action, which would include stating why the noticed fact is not considered to be common knowledge or well-known in the art... If applicant does not traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or applicant's traverse is not adequate, the examiner should clearly indicate in the next Office action that the common knowledge or well-known in the art statement is taken to be admitted prior art because applicant either failed to traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or that the traverse was inadequate."

See MPEP 2144.03

In this case, applicant has not specifically requested any evidentiary support with respect to references or specifically pointed out the supposed errors in the examiner's action, which would include stating why the noticed fact is not considered to be common knowledge or well-known in the art. Applicant's general statement that none of the Official Notices include specific factual

findings predicated on sound technical and scientific reasoning to support the conclusions does not point out any specific error or reason as to why any of the facts were not common knowledge or well-known in the art, and thus does not constitute a proper traversal. A blanket traversal to any and all Official Notices does not specifically point out any supposed errors.

Further, applicant's traversal is not persuasive. Applicant is directed to the rejections above where it is found that all of the previous Official Notices are proper and do in fact include the required technical reasoning to support the conclusions.

The Official Notice taken that it was well known to transmit updated information to a receiver at boot-up or initialization is hereby taken to be admitted prior art because applicant's traversals were in inadequate.

Furthermore, it is noted that regards the facts of: transmitting a location reference to identify a location from which to retrieve message content, utilizing servers to receive and process incoming signals and utilizing a default in the absence of a specific signal, applicant's traversal is untimely as these facts have all previously been indicated as admitted prior art as applicant did not properly traverse the Official Notices when appropriate.

Additionally, it is noted that the feature of transmitting a location reference to identify a location from which to retrieve information is disclosed by the Tanaka reference (of record) (as used in the rejections above).

It is also noted that the feature of utilizing servers to receive and process incoming signals is disclosed by Hendricks (5,600,573) (308 receiving and storing content; see Fig. 2 and column 10, line 1-23).

It is also noted that the feature of utilizing a default in the absence of a specific signal is disclosed by Hendricks (5,559,549) (of record) (see column 13, lines 51-61).

Finally, Lett (5,771,064) discloses a home communications terminal wherein the boot code is operable to receive and download program and application updates (column 9, line 12-column 10, line 16).

Conclusion

8. The following are suggested formats for either a Certificate of Mailing or Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). The certification may be included with all correspondence concerning this application or proceeding to establish a date of mailing or transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). Proper use of this procedure will result in such communication being considered as timely if the established date is within the required period for reply. The Certificate should be signed by the individual actually depositing or transmitting the correspondence or by an individual who, upon information and belief, expects the correspondence to be mailed or transmitted in the normal course of business by another no later than the date indicated.

Certificate of Mailing

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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Fax No. ( )_____ - _____ on _____.
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Please refer to 37 CFR 1.6(d) and 1.8(a)(2) for filing limitations concerning facsimile transmissions and mailing, respectively.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James Sheleheda whose telephone number is (571) 272-7357. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on (571) 272-7331. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

James Sheleheda
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2623

JS

CHRIS KELLEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600